

where their summer home was constantly shifting in a 30-foot circle and often at high speed. The eggs had been laid, and incubation begun, when an unusually severe storm tore the fabric from its fastening.—WELLS W. COOKE, *Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

Evening Grosbeak at Williamsport, Pa.—On April 20, 1916, and again on April 28 on a morning walk through one of our parks I chanced on some birds that were entirely new to me. I was able to observe them carefully and submitted a description of them to Dr. Witmer Stone who at once pronounced them to be Evening Grosbeaks (*Hesperiphona vespertina vespertina*). A subsequent visit to the same spot early in May failed to discover them.—(MISS) BERT L. GAGE, *Williamsport, Pa.*

Evening Grosbeak at Rochester, N. Y.—About the middle of March we had a report from a correspondent in Massachusetts that the Evening Grosbeak (*Hesperiphona vespertina vespertina*) had appeared there, so that it may be of interest to report that two pairs were seen here on March 19 and 20 feeding in thorn apple bushes on the outskirts of the city.—F. H. WARD, *Rochester, N. Y.*

Evening Grosbeak at Lowville, N. Y.—The Evening Grosbeaks (*Hesperiphona vespertina vespertina*) have been very plentiful here during the past winter and spring, they came in the latter part of December and were common up to the 15th of May when the bulk of them disappeared. Two or three were seen as late as May 17. There was a flock of about fifty birds which made their home in the village feeding mainly on maple seeds. They also fed on Sumac seeds of which they appeared to be very fond. There was a good proportion of male birds in all stages of plumage. This is the first instance, to my knowledge, of this species having been here in such numbers.—JAMES H. MILLER, *Lowville, N. Y.*

The Calaveras Warbler in Colorado.—The undersigned has to record the occurrence of this warbler (*Vermivora rubricapilla gutturalis*) in Colorado, having collected a male of this subspecies in Carver Cañon (altitude about 7000 ft.), eight miles west of Sedalia, Colo., on September 12, 1915. Inasmuch as this seems to be the first record for this State, and in order that there might be no question as to identification, the skin was sent to W. DeW. Miller of the American Museum of Natural History, who kindly examined it, and independently diagnosed it as "a typical example of *Vermivora rubricapilla gutturalis*."—W. H. BERGTOLD, *Denver, Colo.*

The Catbird in Winter in Massachusetts.—In January, 1916, I saw a calling Catbird (*Dumetella carolinensis*) near dusk in the Botanic Garden, Cambridge, Massachusetts. On the 29th of February I saw him again in a yard on Garden Street near the Botanic Garden, and again on 10 March. This has been an unusually severe winter and the past month,

according to the Weather Bureau, the snowiest February since 1893, but this bird seems to be in good condition.

My only other record of the Catbird in winter is that of an individual which I observed in Stoughton on December 4, 1910. My latest date for an undoubted migrant is October 22, 1913, when I heard one calling in North Stoughton.—S. F. BLAKE, *Stoughton, Mass.*

Breeding of the Golden-crowned Kinglet in Norfolk County, Massachusetts.—On June 16, 1908, I discovered in Stoughton, Massachusetts, a breeding pair of Golden-crowned Kinglets (*Regulus satrapa satrapa*) with their nest, apparently the first to be found in the east-central part of the state since the nest with three eggs found by N. Vickary at Lynn in May or June, 1889. My attention was first attracted by the familiar call-notes of the birds coming from the edge of a rather close growth of Red Cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) and deciduous trees at the base of a low hill close to a little-travelled wood-road. Pushing in among the trees, I soon caught a glimpse of the female Kinglet being pursued by a Black-and-white Warbler. The male soon came into view, and very soon the female disappeared in the top of a red cedar about twenty feet high. After a few minutes' wait I climbed a nearby tree and found her sitting on the nest. This was placed 18 feet 10 inches above the ground on the upper side of a small branch about a foot long, near the trunk and about a foot and a half from the top of the tree, rather firmly fastened and requiring some effort to dislodge. The nest is a firm ball of green moss (chiefly *Thelia hirtella*, identified by Dr. W. G. Farlow) with some bark, lichens, and feathers, measuring 11 cm. in length, 9 cm. in breadth, and 6.5 cm. in height. The cavity, 4.5 cm. deep and 4 cm. in diameter at the top, is slightly enlarged below and lined chiefly with fine bark strips and a few feathers including some from the head of the female Kinglet. The eight eggs in the nest contained small embryos. They are elliptical-ovate in outline, with the smaller end rather blunt, dull white in ground color, finely speckled all over, but especially at the larger end where a more or less distinct wreath is formed, with pale ashy-brown; on a single egg the markings are very faint. They measure in inches .54 × .41, .54 × .42, .55 × .41, .55 × .41, .55 × .41, .56 × .41, .57 × .41, .57 × .41, averaging .55 × .41.

Although on June 16, 1908, when this nest was found and taken, only a single pair of the birds was seen, I feel convinced that at least two pairs of the birds must have been nesting there, for on 6 July I saw at the same locality at least three Golden-crowned Kinglets, apparently young birds, as no crown patch was visible. Brewster found that a pair whose nest was nearly finished and being provided with lining on June 13 in Worcester County, Massachusetts, required sixteen days to complete it and lay their set of nine eggs, and that another nest nearly completed on June 16 did not acquire its full set of nine eggs until the same date (June 29). It is impossible to suppose that my pair, whose nest was taken on June 16, could